App. F. IX-4]

Previous References.

1941.
(Legis)

File No. 21-40
Serial Nos. 21

Later References.
W93-41-165
W.259-42-1.

(23)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. one only

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Amendments to National Service (Technical personnel) Ordinance

WD 03999—GPB—500—11-9-41

The National Service (Technical personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942

General and Revenue Secretariat
R. A. & L. C.

File No. of 194 . App. F. III-2

719/RL

Serial No.

FEB 9 1942
No 7901/4

Extract from the Hindu dated 31st Jan 1942 Makes a reference to the promulgation of "the National Service (Technical personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942". by the Govt. of India Legislative Department

A copy of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 29th January 1941 publishing the National Service (Technical personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942, and the connected previous references are submitted for perusal

Reference Law Minister's Minute on the P. O. D. The original Ordinance and the latest amendment are both put up.

K and V

Reference is also invited to the Government's letter to the Residency wherein it has been stated that in the circumstances of the case, the need for similar legislation in Mysore does not arise.

7/2/42

Law Secy)

For perusal

Minister for Law.)

9.2.42

9.2.42

Hon

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

There has been an amendment, apparently

File No.. of 194 .

General and Revenue Secretariat
R. A. & L. C.

Serial No.

before this amending ordinance. Please see also G.O. No. TR-B2 dt 28-8-41 published in Gazette of Mysore dt 30-8-41 & TR-B1 dt 20-9-41 published in Gazette of I dt 27-9-41 & also letter dt 12-9-1940 & please put up a self contained Emergency Act, as one might be necessary, any moment. 1904 7(1)(x) K. dt 4

The ~~records~~ previous discussions have been on the basis of sparing persons from Govt establishments on voluntary basis. But Sec 7 as ~~amended~~ now provides for Compulsory direction to owner or manager to release personnel & to transfer personnel from one factory to another. Hyderabad has a reciprocating State. Likewise Baroda also is one. 10.2.42

Hm 2 10.2.42

A draft Bill based on the British Indian Ordinance II of 1940 as amended by Ordinance XI of 1940 and Ordinance VI of 1942 is put up for consideration. Flag R. Flag V.

Before such an enactment can be put into effect in Mysore, the following action appears to be called for:-

(1) The constitution of a National Service Tribunal

Serial No.

appears to be essential before the scheme envisaged by the Act can be put into force. A Tribunal has powers to consider applications for technical personnel, to take steps to ascertain particulars of such personnel employed in an industrial undertaking, to ascertain the capacity of an undertaking to relieve personnel, to order the release of personnel and to direct such personnel to take employment in the national service or elsewhere. The terms of service of technical personnel taken into employment in the national service have also got to be laid down by a Tribunal in each case. A Tribunal has also got to report to Government what technical personnel is available within its jurisdiction. Where ~~technical personnel is appointed~~ a Tribunal is constituted for a particular area, no factory in that area can dismiss or suspend or remove any technical personnel before the issue of a notice to the Tribunal. A Tribunal has also got power generally to control the engagement of technical personnel

A Special Tribunal has also got to be appointed to decide questions of reinstatement, which is a new liability that has been cast on an employer who has released technical personnel for employment in the national service.

In their letter dated 12th September 1940, the Residency stated that an arrangement by which technical

Flag A.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Serial No.

personnel conscripted in British India may be employed in Indian States and Vice Versa was under consideration and they stated that an amendment of the British Indian Ordinance as well as provision in Indian State Legislation is necessary for this purpose. They even sent drafts of certain sections to effect this arrangement.

It is however seen that no such amendment has been made in British India so far. The addition of section 10 (a) by Ordinance VI of 1942 relates to employment of technical personnel Overseas (outside India) or in His Majesty's Forces and does not provide for employment of such technical personnel in Indian States. Till such time as the British Indian Ordinance is amended in this respect, any provision in our Enactment will not be enough as the technical personnel conscripted in Mysore and released for employment in British India will not be subject to the British Indian Ordinance, unless their Ordinance is amended as suggested in the Residency letter of 12th September 1940.

Nor can technical personnel be conscripted in British India for national service in Mysore. A clause corresponding to section 10 (a) of the British Indian Ordinance has therefore not been incorporated in the draft Bill put up.

Reference is also invited to our letter d 22. 10. 1940 to the Residency wherein the reason which led this

Flag N.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
No. 7339

FEB 24 1942
No. 8406

SECY. LAW DEPT.
15-21
19. FEB. 1942
GOVT OF MYSORE

Serial No.

Government not to undertake similar legislation than has been set out.

BNR
16.2.42

Secy
(Law)

The draft Bill seems to be all right. I have made slight alterations in Sections 5 (2), 12 (2) and 19 (2).

BNR
19.2.42

Law Secy.
For approval.

Minister
for Law.

Hm
2
22.2.42

It is desirable whence this Act in Mysore. At Delhi, I heard ~~from~~ that Hyderabad has it contemplated. The situation may need these powers in Mysore, in order to find ~~trade~~ skilled mechanics & technical personnel for War production factories ~~in~~ Mysore by transfer from others.

BNR
24.2.42

Dewan)

BNR
24/2

We this may wait until the necessity is felt for such a measure.

MM
25/2/42

BNR
26/2

Hm
2
26/2/42

BNR
26.2.42

BNR
2.4.42

Mr D.V.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Board sus

719/M

Legis 21-40-24

NATIONAL SERVICE ORDINANCE

AMENDMENT ISSUED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942, issued to-day extends the definition of "technical personnel" to cover such classes of apprentices and such Asiatic immigrants in British India from Asiatic territories as may be notified in the official Gazette.

The Ordinance also extends the definition of "industrial undertakings" so as to cover training establishments and industrial concerns engaged in designing, testing and installing. Aircraft undertakings have also been brought within the scope of the Ordinance.

Formerly factories engaged on work of national importance were notified in the official Gazette. This is no longer possible and factories may now be notified by order in writing.

Under the new Ordinance a quorum may be formed at meetings of tribunals without the presence of the Chairman, and a tribunal may delegate to the Chairman such of its powers as may be approved by the Central Government.

Technical Inspectors are being appointed to assist the tribunals, and section IX of the Ordinance has been amended so as to empower these Inspectors to enter factory premises and call for information. This power was formerly exercised only by members of tribunals.

The new Ordinance gives tribunals power to direct technical personnel to undertake employment in the national service not only in notified factories but also in training establishments in their jurisdiction or in factories or technical posts under the Crown in any part of British India. It also gives tribunals power to direct industrial undertakings to train men for employment in industry. The Central Government has been empowered under the new Ordinance to require industrial undertakings to release technical personnel who wish to undertake employment in His Majesty's forces or in civilian posts outside India and gives such volunteers the right to reinstatement in their old jobs after the war.

Under the original ordinance tribunals had power to refuse permission to technical personnel to leave their employment. Tribunals are now empowered to lay down the terms of service under which persons, who have been refused permission to leave their employment, shall continue in their employment.

Finally, a revised schedule containing 124 trades and occupations has been substituted for the old schedule containing 77 trades and occupations.

Subdt for Lunch

31/1/42

(Chief Secy) 31.1.42

Law Secy

Law Dept

Please put up this ordinance

the original 1940 Ordinance

THE NATIONAL SERVICE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL (EMERGENCY) ACT, 1942.

WHEREAS the Government of His Highness the Maharaja is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take power to require industrial undertakings to release technical personnel for employment in factories under the Government or declared to be engaged on work of national importance and to require technical personnel to undertake employment in any such factory;

NOW THEREFORE in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 31 of the Government of Mysore Act 1940 (XVIII of 1940);

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. (1) This Act may be called the National Service Technical Personnel (Emergency) Act, 1942.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore and applies also to subjects of His Highness the Maharaja in any part of India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context

(a) "technical personnel" includes all persons normally employed, or declared by a Tribunal to be normally employed, in any of the capacities specified in the Schedule, and any such persons, or class of persons undergoing training in any such capacity, as may be declared by the Government by Notification in the official Gazette to be technical personnel for the purposes of this Act; but does not include any persons who is not liable under section 3 to undertake employment in the national service;

(b) "factory" means a factory as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the factories Act, 1936, and includes any place deemed to be a factory in pursuance of a declaration made under sub-section (1) of section 5 of that Act.

(c) "industrial undertaking" means--

(i) any concern engaged in--

(a) the manufacture or production of any article or commodity,

(b) the supply or distribution of light, power or water,

(c) the supply or maintenance of any form of mechanised transport;

(ii) any concern engaged in installing equipment or erecting premises for the purposes of or preparing and producing designs for or testing the products of any ~~per~~ concern of the nature specified in sub-clause (i);

(iii) any training establishment;

(iv) any other undertaking which the Government may, by general or special declaration notified in the official Gazette, declare to be ~~a~~n industrial undertaking;

(d) "employment"in the national service" means employment undertak~~ing~~en in pursuance of an order passed under clause (b) ~~of~~ clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 7 or under clause (b) of sub section (1) or sub section (2) of section 10;

(e) "notified factory" includes any factory under the Government and any factory declared by notification or order in writing under section 4 to be engaged on work of national importance.

(f) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made/under this Act.

(g) "Special Tribunal" means a Special Tribunal constituted by the Government under section 12.

(h) "Technical post under the Government" means any post under the Government the holder of which is required to possess a knowledge of one or more of the trades or occupations specified in the schedule.

(i) "Training Establishment" means any Technical Institution or Training Centre established, selected or approved by the Government for the training ~~by~~ of technical personnel.

(j) "Tribunal" means a National Service Labour Tribunal constituted under section 5.

3. All technical personnel over the age of eighteen and under the age of ~~50~~ fifty years being subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and not being members of His Majesty's the King Emperor's regular naval, military or airforce ~~or members of any reserve of any such force~~ or

~~the~~ members of His Highness the Maharaja's Military or members of any Reserve of any such force Forces, who are liable under their terms of service in such reserve to be called up for service at any time and not only on partial or general mobilisation, shall be liable under this Act to under-take employment in the national service;

Provided that no person in the service of the Government of India, or a Provincial Government of British India or the Government shall be so liable except with the written consent of the Government under which he is serving.

4.(1) The Government may by notification in the official Gazette or by order in writing declare any factory which is engaged in the protection of munitions or other war supplies or any work which in the opinion of the Government is likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and thereupon such factory shall be a notified factory.

(2) Every notified factory training establishment or department under the Government shall be eligible to apply in the prescribed form to a Tribunal or to the Government for technical personnel and having so applied shall take into its employment such technical personnel within such period and on such terms and conditions as the Tribuanl or the Government, as the case may be, may direct.

(3) The Government may, as a condition of declaring or continuing to recognise any factory as a notified factory, by general or special order require that the factory shall make such provision as may be specified in the order in regard to the terms of service and conditions of work of its employees or for affording technical instruction and training.

5.(1) The Government shall constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals (in this Act referred to as Tribunals) to exercise the functions assigned to such Tribunals by this Act.

(2) A Tribunal shall consist of a chairman and not less than two other members who shall possess such qualifications and be of such status as may be prescribed.

(3) A Tribunal shall have power to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit under such conditions as may be prescribed.

(4) A Tribunal may meet at such times and places as it thinks fit and shall meet when required to do so by the Government.

(5) A Tribunal shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of regording evidence, administering oaths, enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the discovery and production of documents and shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, and a Court for the purpose of clause (a a) of the Proviso (2) of section 200 of that Code.

(6) A Tribunal may authorise any person included within the definition of technical personnel to subject himself to be examined by such medical authority as may be prescribed.

(7) A Tribunal may subject to the prescribed conditions and limitations delegate to its Chairman any of its functions.

6.(1) A Tribunal may, subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, take steps to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in any industrial undertaking (including a notified factory),

the suitability of such personnel for employment in the national service, and the capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel or any part thereof for such employment, having regard to the nature of the work in which such personnel or part is engaged.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Tribunal may--

(a) summon the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking or any employee of such undertaking to appear before it and furnish such information as it may require,

(b) authorise one of its members or an ~~Institution~~ Inspector appointed by it to enter upon and inspect any premises occupied by such undertaking and call for any information whether documentary or otherwise which appears to it to be necessary,

(c) authorise an ~~Institution~~ Inspector appointed by it or any person who belongs to the managerial or supervising class of technical personnel to enter upon any premises occupied by such undertaking or test the technical skill of such persons as the Tribunal may in writing direct, and

(d) require any individual undertaking to afford such facilities as the Tribunal may specify for testing the skill of any technical personnel whether such personnel is employed by such undertaking or not,

and the owner or manager of the industrial undertaking and any employee of such undertaking shall comply with any requisition made in this behalf or under authorisation from the Tribunal.

7.(1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal may, by order in the prescribed form,--

(a) require the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking other than a notified factory or a training establishment to release such technical personnel as it may specify for employment in the national service,

(b) direct technical personnel, who are either unemployed or are not already employed in a notified factory, training establishment or technical post under the Government ~~take~~ to undertake employment in the national service in any notified factory or ~~x~~ training establishment within the limits of its jurisdiction, or ~~x~~ in any factory or technical post under

the Government in any part of Mysore.

(c) transfer technical personnel in respect of whom an order has been passed under clause (b) from one form or place of employment in the national service to another,

(d) direct technical personnel, whether employed or unemployed, to present themselves at such place and time as may be specified in the order for interview or inquiry and, if so required, for submission to a test of their technical skill,

(e) require the owner or manager of any industrial undertaking (other than an undertaking under the Government) to provide training for such numbers of persons as technical personnel on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the order,

and such order shall be complied with within such period or on such date as may be specified in the order.

(3) No person included in the definition of technical personnel, who has been directed under sub-section (1) to undertake employment in the national s service, shall be discharged from or leave his employment in such service unless the employer or the person concerned as the case may be, has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal.

8. The terms of service of technical personnel taken into employment in the national service in a notified factory, training establishment or technical post under the Government in pursuance of any order passed under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 7 shall be laid down by the Tribunal in each case subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and such conditions may provide for the preservation of any rights which such technical personnel may have under any provident or superannuation fund or other scheme for the benefit of employees maintained by the undertakings from which they are released.

9. An appeal shall lie to the Government against an

an order passed by Tribunal under clause (b),clause (c) or clause (e) of sub section (1) of section 7 or section 8 and the decisions of the Government shall be final.

10.(1) The Government may require a Tribunal to report what technical personnel whether employed in industrial undertakings or otherwise is available within its jurisdiction for employment in the national service and may whether or not a Tribunal has been so required to report, by order in writing --

(a) require any industrial undertaking by which technical personnel is employed to release such personnel as may be specified in the order for employment in the National Service,

(b) direct any technical personnel to undertake such employment in the national service which may be specified in the order.

(c) direct that any technical personnel engaged in an industrial undertaking under conditions not amounting to employment in the national service shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) be deemed to have been taken into employment in the national service, and

(d) require any notified factory notwithstanding that it has not made any application under sub-section (2) of section 4 to take into its employment such technical personnel within such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Government may by order in writing transfer technical personnel from one form or place of employment in the national service to another and the employer and the personnel concerned shall comply with such order.

(3) The terms of service of technical personnel taken into employment in the national service in pursuance of an order made under sub section (1) or transferred under sub section (2) shall, subject to the conditions prescribed for the purposes of section 8 be laid down by the Government.

(4) The Government may order in person who is required under sub section (1) to undertake employment in the national service or who is transferred under sub

section (2) from one form or place of employment to another to submit himself to be examined by such medical authority as may be prescribed.

(5) No person included in the definition of technical personnel who has been directed under sub section (1) or sub section (2) to undertake employment in the national service shall be discharged from or leave his employment unless ~~his~~ the employer or the person concerned, as the case may be, ~~as~~ has previously obtained the permission in writing by the Government.

11. (1) It shall be the duty of any employer, by whom a person, who has been released for employment in the national service on the requirement of a Tribunal or the Government, was employed to reinstate him in his former employment on the termination of that service in an occupation and under conditions not less favourable to him than those which would have been applicable to him had he not been so released for employment in the national service;

Provided that, if for any reason the reinstatement of such person is represented by the employer to be impracticable, either party may refer the matter to a Special Tribuanl and the Special Tribunal shall after due consideration pass an order either exempting the employer from the provisions of this sub-section or requring him to re-employ such person on such terms as it thinks suitable or to pay to such person a sum in compensation for failure to re-employ him not exceeding an amount equal to six months' remuneration at the rate at which his last remuneration was payable to him by the employer.

(2) If any employer fails to obey an order passed by a Special Tribuanl under the proviso to sub section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to

one thousand rupees, and the Court by which he is convicted may, in addition to any other penalty, order him (if he is not already so required by the Special Tribunal) to pay the person whom he has failed to re-employ a sum not exceeding an amount equal to six months' remuneration at the rate at which his last remuneration was payable to him by the employer; and any amount so required by the Special Tribunal to be paid, or so ordered by the Court to be paid, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine imposed by such Court;

Provided that in any proceedings under this sub-section it shall be a defence for an employer to prove that the person formerly employed by him did not apply to him for reinstatement within a period of two months from the termination of the employment in the national service for which such person was released.

12. (1) The Government may constitute ~~in~~ for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit Special Tribunals to hear and decide any matters referred to it under the Proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11.

(2) A Special Tribunal shall consist of a chairman and two other members who shall possess such qualifications and be of ~~such number of members and of~~ such status as may be prescribed.

(3) No person serving as a member of a Tribunal shall while so serving be a member of a Special Tribunal.

(4) A Special Tribunal may meet at such times and places as it thinks fit and shall meet when required to do so by the Government.

(5) A Special Tribunal shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purposes of receiving evidence

for administering oaths, enforcing and compelling the discovery and production of documents and shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

13.(1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal may require any industrial undertaking (including a notified factory) to post before a specified date and to keep posted on its premises notices making known the provisions of sub sections (1), (2) and (3), of this section and intimate also the place to which the applications to the Tribunal may be addressed.

(2) After any such notice has been posted no person included ~~in~~ within the definition of technical personnel who is either employed in or is undergoing training in that undertaking shall leave his employment or training unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal and after any person leaves his employment or training without such permission he may without prejudice to his liability under section 14 be ordered by the Tribunal to return to his employment or training.

(3) Where a Tribunal ~~refuses~~ refuses permission to leave employment, the Tribunal may of its own motion or on an application by the person ~~refuses~~ refused permission ~~laid~~ lay down subject to the prescribed conditions the terms of service on which the employer shall continue to retain him in employment and the employer shall not thereafter, notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (4) discharge, dismiss, suspend or release such person without the previous permission of the Tribunal.

(4) No owner or manager of an industrial undertaking (including a notified factory) situated within an area in respect of which a Tribunal has been constituted shall, save as may be otherwise prescribed, discharge,

dismiss, suspend, release or remove from one factory to another any person included in the definition of technical personnel unless he has given 15 days previous notice in writing of the contemplated discharge, dismissal, suspension, release or removal to the Tribunal.

(5) Subject to any rules made in this behalf under section 19, a Tribunal may control the engagement of technical personnel by industrial undertakings (including notified factories) in such manner as it thinks fit.

14.(1) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of section 13, or wilfully fails to comply with any summons, requirement, direction or order of a Tribunal, a Special Tribunal or the Government under this Act, shall, save as provided in sub section (2) of section 11, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

15. In any proceeding against an industrial undertaking for any offence punishable under this Act or the rules made thereunder the owner of the undertaking and his agent or manager, if any, shall be jointly and severally liable to any penalty incurred under this Act or the rules.

16. Any summons, notice, direction or order to be given to any person for the purposes of this Act may be served by being sent by post addressed to that person at his last known address.

17. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted in any Court in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

18. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that persons normally employed in capacities other than those specified in the Schedule shall be deemed to be technical personnel for the purposes of this Act.

19. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe--

(a) the conditions governing the appointment of the persons referred to in sub section (4) of section 5. (The qualifications for and the terms of the Chairman and the members of the Tribunals under Sub-section (2) of Section 5 and)

(b) the medical authorities referred to in sub section (7) of section 5 and sub section (4) of section 10.

(c) conditions under and the manner in which the tests mentioned in clause (c) of sub section 2 of section 6 and clause (d) of section 7 shall be carried out.

(d) the conditions and limitations governing the exercise of its functions by a Tribunal under sections 6, 7 and 8, ~~sub section (2) of section 10 (a)~~ and sub section (3) of section 13.

(e) the manner of preferring appeals under section 9 and of making references under the proviso to sub section (1) of section 11.

(f) The matters required to be prescribed for the purposes of sub sections, (1), (4) and (5) of section 13.

(g) the registers or other documents to be maintained or prepared by industrial undertakings (including notified factories) and by Tribunals, and the forms of application, notices and orders to be used for the purposes of this Act.

(d) The qualifications for, and the terms of, the Chairman and the members of the Special Tribunal under Sub-Section (2) of Sect 12

(3) Any rule made under this section may provide that a contravention of the rule shall be punishable with imrpisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand ruppes or with both.

20. The provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply in relation to mines as defined in clause (j) of section 3 of the Mysore Mines

Act ..1966..as if all references throughout this Act and the Rules made thereunder to a Factory were references to such a Mine.

(Schedule annexed)

"THE SCHEDULE

(see section 2(a))

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL
Managerial or Operational Staff.

1. Aircraft Pilots
2. Assistant Works Managers
3. Chemists (industrial, matallurgical, analytical and technical research).
4. Civil Engineers
5. Electrical Engineers
6. Mechanical Engineers
7. Production Engineers
8. Works Managers

Supervisory Staff

1. Assistant Foremen
2. Chargehands
3. Chargemen
4. Chemical Process Foremen
5. Ground Engineers (Aircraft).
6. Inspectors (of all grades).
7. Inspectors of material
8. Leading Hands
9. Master Tailors and Master Cutters
10. Overseers
11. Storekeepers, Storeholders
12. Supervising Mistries
13. Supervisors
14. Viewers
15. Works Chemists
16. Workshop Foremen

Skilled and Semi-skilled Trades and Occupations.

1. Aircraft Mechanics
2. Armature Winders
3. Armourers
4. Beater Mistries (Paper Mill)
5. Beltmen

6. Blacksmiths, Angle Smiths, Spring Makers, Heavy Forge smiths, Drop Stampers.
7. Boiler Cleaners
8. Boiler Makers, Platers
9. Boot and Shoe Makers
10. Braziers
11. Bricklayers
12. Brick Moulders
13. Brick and Tile Makers
14. Bronzers and Lacquerers.
15. Carpenters, Joiners.
16. Caulkers
17. Chemical Assistants (Analysts)
18. Chemical Process Workers
19. Coach Finishers
20. Component Setters, Machine and Tool Setters
21. Coopers
22. Coppersmiths
23. Core Makers
24. Crane Drivers
25. Cupola Men
26. Curriers
27. Cutlers
28. Die Sinkers
29. Draughtsmen (mechanical, structural, jig and tool)
30. Electricians
31. Electroplaters
32. Engine Drivers (Steam and Internal Combustion).
33. Engravers.
34. Erectors
35. Estimators
36. Examiners (Tool and Wood).
37. Filers, Vicemen.
38. Fillers (Brushware)
39. Fitters.

40. Furnacemen, Firemen, Stokers
41. Galvanizers
42. Gauge and Tool Fitters
43. Hammermen, Holders up, Strikers
44. Ingot Parters
45. Instrument Mechanics
46. Lead Burners
47. Lithographers
48. Lithoprinters
49. Machine Mistries (Paper Mill)
50. Machinists, Drillers, Shappers, Millers, Planers, Polishers, Grinders.
51. Markers Out.
52. Masons
53. Millwrights
54, Motor Mechanics
55. Motormen
56. ~~Moulders~~ Moulders
57. Painters
58. Pattern Makers
59. Petrol Mechanics
60. Photo-Litho Operators
61. Process Photographers
62. Plumbers
63. Precision Grinders, Gauge and Tool Grinders
64. Press Workers
65. Progressmen, Routers or Chasers.
66. Rate Fixers
67. Riveters
68. Riggers and Slingers
69. Ropeworkers
70. Saddlers
71. Sawyers
72. Slotters
73. Storemen
74. Surveyors
75. Tanners

76. Tin Smiths

77. Tool Hardeners

78. Tool Makers

79. Tracers, Ferro-printers

80. Trimmers.

81. Tube Workers

82. Turners

83. Upholsterers.

84. Vulcanists

85. Weighmen

86. Welders, acetylene and electric

87. Wheelers

88. Wireless Operators

89. Wiremen

90. Wood Machinists."